Sl. No.	Name and Address of the Factory
19	M/s. Okhla Sewage Disposal Works, P.O. C.R.R.I., Mathura Road, Delhi-20.
20	M/s. Sewage Treatment Plant, Rithala, Delhi.
21	M/s. Gas Turbine Power Station, D.E.S.U. I.P. Estate, Delhi-2.
22	M/s. J.J. Foams Pvt. Ltd., 224, Okhla Industrial Estate, New Delhi-20.

Violations of environment laws by Central Public Sector Undertakings

3037. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Central Public Sector Undertakings which have been found violating the environment laws and the rules made thereunder during the last one year, till date; and

(b) what action Government have taken or propose to take against each defaulting Undertaking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

Indian terms for accepting Environment Convention

3038. SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item which appeared in the 'Hindu' dated 24th February, 1992 under the caption 'Indian's terms for accepting environment convention";

(b) what are the Indian's terms for declaring tropical as global resources;

(c) what are the time-bound programmes for India being insisted upon by international agencies; and

(d) whether any proposals are being formulated by Government to obtain funds for increasing area of tropical forests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) India's position is that forests cannot be declared as global resources.

(c) and (d) A number of afforestation programmes including social forestry projects are under implementation in the country with assistance provided by a number of bilateral and multilateral donor agencies. Projects are formulated from time to time for financial support from such agencies. Time limits for projects are agreed to, but there is no insistence by international agencies on time-bound programmes.

Seizure of wild-life items

3039. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the annual seizure of wild life items being illegally export

ted by the traders/smugglers at the end of 1991 as compared to the years 1989 to 1990, item-wise alongwith the value;

(b) what are the major routes in the country for the smuggling of wild life items;

(c) whether Government have made any critical review of the Wild-Life Protection Act with regard to its effectiveness and implementation to curb the illegal trade in wild-life items; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof alongwith the steps contemplated by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) India has a very long frontier with its neighbouring countries. Therefore, it is not possible to identify the specific routes through which the smuggling of wildlife items may take place.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The provisions of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 have been made more stringent and effective through the Wild Life Amendment Act, 1991. The main provisions in this Act include:

(i) The penalties and punishment for various offences have been suitably enhanced.

(ii) Operation of the probation of Offenders Act, 1958 and Section 360 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 have been excluded in the cases where a person is convicted of an offence relating to illegal trade in scheduled animals and scheduled animal articles.

(iii) It has been provided in the Act that any trap, tool, vehicle, vessel or weapons used for committing any violation of the provisions of the Act and seized under the provisions of the Act shall be the property of the Government.

(iv) Accepting for transport any wild animal (Other than vermin) or any animal article, except after exercising due care to ascertain that permission from the Chief Wildlife Warden or any other officer authorised in this behalf has been obtained, has been made a punishable offence.

(v) Provision for payment of rewards to persons who render assistance in detection of offences or apprehension of offenders has been made.

(vi) Rare and endangered species of plants has been brought under the purview of the Act.

(vii) Trade in African Ivory was banned in 1986. Now trade in imported ivory has also been banned.

(viii) The Central Government and State Government officers have been concurrently authorised to file complaints in the competent court for various offences against the provisions of the Act.

To ensure effective implementation of the provisions of the Act,

—Financial assistance is being provided for strengthening anti-poaching infrastructure;

—Help of the Army, Coast-guards, Border Security Force and State Police Departments is sought for effective implementation of the Act.

—Help of Custom authorities is taken to safeguard against the smuggling of Wildlife products.

—India is a member of 'Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species in Wild Fauna and Flora'. The help of other member countries to the convention is taken to safeguard against the smuggling of species covered under the convention.